MEMORIALS
OF
THE STRACHANS

AND
FAMILY OF WISE

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ARMS OF THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD STRACHAN OF THORNTON, BART

MEMORIALS

OF

THE STRACHANS

BARONETS OF THORNTON, KINCARDINESHIRE

AND OF

THE FAMILY OF WISE OF HILLBANK

FORMERLY WYSE OF LUNAN, IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

BY THE

REV. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D.

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, AND OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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TO

THOMAS A. WISE, Esq. OF THORNTON, Etc.,

M.D., J.P., FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH; MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON AND EDINBURGH, AND OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETIES, LONDON AND EDINBURGH; FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND; FORMERLY OF THE H.E.I.C.S., PRINCIPAL OF THE HOOGHLY AND DACCA COLLEGES, AND SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BENGAL.

Dear Dr Wise,

TO you I dedicate these Memorials, as the undoubted head and representative of the Scottish House of Wise, and as heir-of-line of the Baronets of Strachan. Of the latter House, it is absolutely certain that the heirs-male are wholly extinct. Your descent from the uncle of the first baronet, through the Inchtuthill branch, is shown in these pages. Had the estate of Thornton remained in the Strachan family, it would unquestionably have been your possession, as representative of David Strachan, Bishop of Brechin.

The family of Thornton was ardently devoted to the

service of the Crown, and more than once suffered from their attachment to the Royal House. Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, K.C.B., was distinguished for his gallant services, and cruelly suffered by being associated in the Walcheren expedition with one whose military incapacity is now a matter of history.

When a baronetcy has lapsed in default of heirs-male, it is frequently revived by a new creation in favour of the heir-of-line. Some examples of such revivals are subjoined.

Erasmus Dryden, Sheriff of Northamptonshire in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was by James VI. created a baronet in 1619. On the death of Sir John Dryden, seventh baronet, the baronetcy expired. In his estates Sir John was succeeded by his niece, Elizabeth Dryden, who in 1781 married John Turner, Esq., who afterwards assumed the surname and arms of Dryden; he was created a baronet 2d May 1795.

In the family of Smyth of Ashton Court, Somersetshire, a baronetcy has been twice revived. The baronetcy was created in 1661 in the person of Sir Hugh Smyth; it was in 1763 renewed to Jarritt Smyth, Esq., M.P., who had married Florence, youngest sister and co-heir of Sir John Smyth,

the third baronet. The baronetcy of the second creation became extinct in the death of Sir John Smyth, in May 1849, when the estate of Ashton Court passed to his sister, Mrs Florence Upton, who assumed the name of Smyth. Mrs Smyth died 15th July 1852, when she was succeeded by her grandson, John-Henry-Greville Smyth, Esq., who in 1853 was created a baronet.

The baronetcy of Davie of Creedy, Devonshire, created in 1641 in the person of John Davie, Esq. of Creedy, became extinct in January 1846, on the death of Sir Humphrey Phineas Davie, tenth baronet. Frances Juliana Davie, niece of Sir Humphrey, succeeded in default of heirs-male to the family estates, and in December 1846 her husband, Major-General Henry Robert Ferguson, was created a baronet.

I subjoin three instances of baronetcies of Scotland and Nova Scotia being restored to heirs-of-line. Two days after the creation as baronet of Sir Alexander Strachan, viz., on the 30th May 1625, William Douglas of Glenbervie was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. This baronetcy became extinct on the death of Sir Alexander Douglas, Bart., who died some time prior to 1830. Sir Alexander's sister, Janet Douglas, espoused your

kinsman, Kenneth Mackenzie, a younger son of the proprietor of Kilcoy, Ross-shire. On the death of this gentleman, his eldest son, Kenneth, a general in the army, sought a revival of the baronetcy in his favour as heir-of-line. His application was entertained, and he was created a baronet in 1831.

On the 3d September 1625, a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred on Gilbert Ramsay, Esq. of Balmain. Sir Alexander Ramsay, sixth baronet, who died in 1806, settled his estates on Alexander Burnet, Esq., his sister's son, who was forthwith created a baronet, though his uncle, Sir Thomas Ramsay, who succeeded to the original baronetcy, was still living.

Sir John Colquhoun of Luss was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on the 30th August 1625. Sir Humphry Colquhoun, fourth baronet, having his only daughter married to James Grant, Esq. of Pluscardine, resigned his baronetcy into the hands of the Crown, obtaining a new patent, whereby his son-in-law became entitled to succeed him in the baronetcy. The succession took place in 1715.

The Strachan baronetcy is one of the three most ancient in Scotland, and its revival in your person would be peculiarly appropriate. Descended from an ancient

House of distinguished lineage, now possessing large estates, you have personally done acceptable service to the State. In India you held various responsible offices; you were chosen one of the jurors of the Great Exhibition in 1851; and you have since, as an Irish county magistrate, done good service in perilous times. You are well known for your archæological researches both in Asia and Europe; and your "History of Medicine among the Asiatics" has an important place in Sanskrit literature.

In bringing my present researches to a close, permit me to acknowledge my obligations to the authorities in the College of Arms, London; to the Lyon King of Arms and his deputies; to Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms; to Alexander Sinclair, Esq., and Colonel Joseph L. Chester, the eminent genealogists, and to the gentlemen in charge of the Chancery, Historical, and Births Departments in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

I am, dear Dr Wise,

Your obedient faithful servant,

CHARLES ROGERS.

Lewisham, Kent, *March* 1873.

THE

BARONETCY OF STRACHAN, ETC.

THE district of Strachan (Vale of Waters), in the north-west of Kincardineshire, formed the only county palatine in North Britain. "Walterus Comes Palatinus de Strachan" is mentioned by Nisbet,[1] the designation "Palatinus" implying that the bearer had exercised a kind of royal authority. A charter assigned to a date anterior to the year 1165, sets forth that Walderus de Strathecan granted to the monks of St Andrews "terra de Blackeroch estra silvam cum communi pastura inter Feyham et De ad sexaginta porcos, et ad sexaginta vaccas cum fetibus suis donec trium fuerunt annorum et ad viginti equos cum sequela sua donec quatuor fuerint annorum." The lands denoted in this charter were bounded by the streams Feugh and Dye, still so called. In the same instrument, Ranulpus is mentioned as the successor of Walderus, his relation-

[1] Nisbet's "System of Heraldry," vol. ii. Part iv. 46.

ship being unstated. Ranulpus was succeeded by John, his son. This person, in the year 1278, conveyed to the abbot and monks of Dunfermline the lands of Beth Waldef, in the following terms :—

"Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Johannes de Strathechyn filius et heres quondam domini Ranulphi de Strathechyn salutem in domino ; noveritis universitas vestra, me die Sabati proxima post festum sancti Dunstani archiepiscopi in mense Maio anno Gracie 1298, apud castrum puellarum de Edinburgh, in camera domini regis," etc.

The charter proceeds to relate the resignation of Beth Waldef into the hands of the King.

About this period, the male line of the House seems to have failed, for the territory of Strachan was conveyed by marriage to Sir Alexander Frazer, Thane of Cowie, chamberlain to King Robert the Bruce. This knight was twice married. His first or second wife was the sister of the King. In 1316, he received a royal charter "de omnibus et singulis terris de Strachethyne de Essely et Achencrooks, faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Alexander et heredes sui, forinsecum servitium, quantum pertinet ad predictam baroniam."

Sir Alexander Frazer was, in the lands of Strachan, succeeded by his son John, who was knighted. Margaret, only daughter of Sir John, married Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland. In 1376, Robert II. confirmed to Robert de Keth the barony and forests of Strathechin, on the resignation of his parents, William de Keth, Marischal, and Margaret Frazer.

While the lands of Strachan fell into the possession of the female branch, the representation in the male line was continued. Sir James Stratheyhan obtained the lands and barony of Thornton, Kincardineshire, by espousing the heiress, Agneta Quagie. The acquisition was confirmed by a charter from David I., granted at Forfar some time between 1134 and 1153.[1] He had two sons, Donald and John. The former, along with Annabell his wife, received from David II. a charter conveying to them the lands of Kingstoun, Langleyis, and Godefraystoune, in the county of Forfar, which had been resigned into the King's hands by Andrew Burr in 1343; also by the same instrument the barony of Monycabbok, Tullimaddin, and Craig, in the county of Forfar.[2] Donald Strachan and his

[1] Playfair's "British Baronetage," vol. iii. Appendix clxvi.

[2] "Robertson's Index of Charters," 48.34.

wife Annabell had an only daughter, Christian, who married Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, ancestor of the noble House of Winton.

As heir-male, John Strachan succeeded his brother in the estate of Thornton. He was knighted by Robert II., and considerably added to his estate. He was succeeded by Alexander Strachan, his son, who married Margaret, daughter of John Hay of Tillibothy and Enzie. Alexander Strachan of Thornton flourished in the reign of Robert III. and regency of the Duke of Albany; in 1414, he witnessed a charter respecting the lands of Torwood, and in 1429 was witness to the Earl of Athole's gift of the lands of Cortachy to the Cathedral of Brechin. His son, who bore the same Christian name, married Margaret Rose of Kilravock, and had a son, John, who in his turn succeeded to the family estate.

John Strachan or Strathachin of Thornton was witness to a charter granted by James IV., on the 5th February 1473, to George Strathachin of Lesmorchi, and in the year following he obtained a charter to the lands of Thornton, and the lands of Wismanstoun, Myrtoun, and Pitgervy. He married, first, Margaret Straiton of Lauriston, an old

family in Kincardineshire,[1] and secondly, Janet Ross, to whom, in 1503, "a reasonable third part" of his lands of Thornton was reserved in a legal instrument. He had five sons—David, his successor; John, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Durham of Grange; William, who probably founded the Monboddo branch; Andrew, probably founder of the Tullifroskie House; and George, supposed to have founded the Carmylie, Bridgton, and Claypotts branches.

David[2] Strachan of Thornton, married Margaret Hay, a daughter of William, fifth Earl of Errol. In 1512, a royal charter of the lands of Brigtoun, in the barony of Thornton, was granted by James V. to David Strathachin, and Margaret Hay his wife. Being without issue, he in 1521 made a formal resignation of his estate in favour of his nephew Alexander, son of his younger brother John, reserving his own liferent, that of his wife, and of his brother John, and his wife Margaret Durham.

[1] Macfarlane's Manuscripts.

[2] In his Baronetage, Playfair describes David Strachan of Thornton as Justice-Clerk from 1492 to 1497. The name does not occur in the List of the Great Officers of State prepared by Goodal, and appended to his Edition of "Scots Staggering State." Nor is he named as Justice-Clerk by Dr George Mackenzie or Sir James Balfour.

Alexander Strachan, who succeeded his uncle David, married, first, Margaret Hay of Dalgety, and secondly, Isabel Falconer of Halkerton. He left an only son, John, his successor, and three daughters. The eldest daughter espoused Wood of Balbegno ; Margaret, second daughter, married, first, William Ramsay of Balmain, and secondly, Ogston of Ogston ; Jean, third daughter, married Henry Graham of Morphie.[1]

John Strachan of Thornton was in 1543 confirmed by the crown in the lands of Newby, Grig, and others in the county of Kincardine. In 1548 he obtained confirmation in the lands, town, and barony of Lenturk. In 1560 he received the lands of Haddow, which had belonged to the Priory of St Andrews, and which were confirmed to him under the Great Seal, 23d November 1570. He sat in Parliament in the year 1560, when the Reformed doctrines were publicly ratified. He was present in the Parliament held at Edinburgh, 24th November 1572, when the Earl of Morton was elected Regent ; and two years afterwards was appointed commissioner for Kincardineshire to superintend the making of "wappingshawingis," then ordered to be held twice a year throughout the kingdom.[2]

[1] Macfarlane's Manuscripts.

[2] Acta Parl. iii., 77-91.

He died at Aberdeen, 20th August 1587.[1] He left no will, but in his testament-dative and inventory, recorded in the Commissariat Register of Edinburgh,[2] he is described as "a rycht honorabill man, Johne Strauchauchin in the Mernis," and his only executor is his son and heir, "the rycht honorabill Alexander Strauchauchin, laird of Thornton," no other member of the family being mentioned. The amount of his inventory is £4339, 1s. 8d., with debts due to him amounting to £860, 16s. 8d.

Alexander Strachan or "Strathauchine" of Thornton died in May 1601. His testament and inventory[3] were "given up by Anna Mercer, his relict spous, and John Strathanchin, his sone," executors "appointed by the defunct." The amount of his inventory is £3517, 6s. 8d., with debts due to him amounting to £1088, 16s. 8d. Among the debts due by him are £9, 13s. 4d. to "James Strauchin of Monbodo, for the feus of Fettircarne and Fordoun for 1601, and to William Strauchan of Tulliefroskie, for half ane year's annual-rent furth of the defunctis lands of Kincardine, resten in anno 1601, ten

[1] "John Straquhen, lard of Thornton, departed, in Aberdeen, the xx day of August 1587 yeris."—*Chronicle of Aberdeen in Miscellany of Spalding Club*, ii. 59.

[2] Edinburgh Commissariat Register, vol. xix., 21st May 1588.

[3] Edinburgh Commissariat Register, vol. xxxvii., 5th August 1602.

bollis, feir price of the boll V lib—L lb." By his will he gave his body to be buried "in my ile in Mariekirk, in the eard fra quhence it came." He bequeathed 200 merks "to be wairit upon land" for the support of the "waik and pure and bedrells of the parochyne of Abirlichnot" (Arbuthnot). He ordained Anna Mercer, his spouse, and "John Strauchan," his son, to "enterteny and gif houshold to David Trumbill, George Nydrie, Johne Gordoun elder, Johne and Johne Adames, John Gaw elder, and Christian Irving, sa lang as the said Anna and Johne remaynes in houshold togidder, and fra they dissolve cumpany to gif everie ane of thame ane peck of meill ouklie quhill Alexander Strauchane, my oy and air, be evadit twenty-ane yeiris, at quhilk tyme he sal be astrictit to gif thame and ilk ane of thame ane peck victuall during thair lifftimes." He further provided that his said spouse was to have possession of Thornton along with his son John, and that his three daughters, Magdalen, Katherine, and Elizabeth, were to remain with his said spouse and son so long as they kept house together, or until the marriage of the daughters respectively. The will is dated 14th May 1601, and the witnesses are Robert Mercer in Craiggis, George Strauchan, styled "my

sone," Alexander Strachaunan in Arnebarrow, and Robert Mylne, notary.

Of the three daughters of Alexander Strachan of Thornton named in his will, Magdalen, the eldest, married William Rait of Halgreen; Katherine, second daughter, married John Middleton of Caldhame, Kincardineshire, and was mother of the celebrated Earl of Middleton; Elizabeth, youngest daughter, was wife of William Forbes of Corse, Aberdeenshire, and mother of Patrick Forbes, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen; of William, founder of the Craigievar family; of John, Moderator of the forbidden Assembly of Aberdeen in 1606; and of Sir Arthur Forbes, father of the Earl of Granard.

On the 30th September 1606, Alexander Strathauchin is retoured heir-male to Alexander Strathauchin of Thornton, his paternal grandfather, in the lands and barony of Thornton, and other lands connected therewith.[1] His father was Robert, eldest son of Alexander Strachan of Thornton, framer of the preceding will, in which he is described by the testator as his "oy (grandson) and air" (heir).

In 1617 Alexander Strachan of Thornton represented

[1] Inquisitiones Speciales, Kincardine 18.

his native county in Parliament along with Sir Robert Graham of Morphie; and not long afterwards he was appointed a Commissioner for the Plantation of Churches.[1] He was one of three notable persons who were together created baronets of Nova Scotia on the 28th May 1625. The two others were Sir Robert Gordon of Letterfourie, son of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, and William Earl Marischal. The succession to the title was restricted to heirs-male. Thus, in the Strachan patent were these words: "Ordinavimus et promisimus, tenore que præsentium, pro nobis, nostrisque successoribus cum avisamento et consensu predictorum, concedimus, ordinamus et promittimus dicto domino Alexandro *suisque heredibus masculis* in perpetuum quod numerus baronettorum tam in dicto regno nostro tam in patria Nove Scotie nec nunc, nec ullo tempore futuro in totum numerum centum et quinquaginta excedet."

Each Nova Scotia baronet paid on his creation, three thousand merks, or £166, 13s. 4d. sterling. Of this amount one-third became the property of Sir William Alexander, Lieutenant-General of Nova Scotia, while the other two-thirds were handed to the same official for public purposes

[1] Acta Parl. iv. 525, 531.

in connection with the colony. The whole of the sums paid, were in reality retained by the Lieutenant-General for his private use, while none of the baronets was adventurous enough to claim the sixteen hundred acres of the new colony which he received with his patent. On the roll of the Nova Scotia baronets, the baronet of Thornton ranked next to Gordon of Letterfourie, the premier baronet.

On the 13th April 1626, "Sir Alexander Strachan, knyght baronet," received the royal license, dated at Whitehall, authorising him "to export and cause be exported from hence to our kingdome of Scotland, to his own vse, and the better saiftie and defence of that kingdome, corslettis, pickis, and muskettis, bandelieris, and all armes competent for fourtie pikmen, and so many musketerris, with a reasonable proportion of powder, schot, matches, etc." In 1630, Sir Alexander was appointed a Commissioner of Exchequer and a Commissioner for auditing the Treasury accounts. He received, in the following year, £3000 for surrendering some of his commissions to the crown. In 1633 he is a witness to the resignation of William Earl of Angus of his hereditary right of the first seat and vote in Parliament.[1] He was in 1635

[1] Acta Parl. v. 10.

one of the jurors in the trial of Lord Balmerino, indicted for having in his possession an illegal petition addressed to the King. He died about 1646. He had married Sarah, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, afterwards ninth Earl of Angus, and by this marriage was father of one son, Alexander, who succeeded as second baronet of Thornton.[1] Having, along with his relative Colonel Archibald Strachan, joined the Parliamentary forces, his estates were confiscated, and he was compelled to escape to Flanders.[2] He died at Bridges (Bruges) in West Flanders, about the year 1659.[3] His testament and inventory were given up by David Strachan,[4] merchant burgess of Edinburgh, as assignee and only executor *qua* creditor, the said David producing Sir Alexander's "ticket or missive letter, all writin with his awine hand of the dait the xv day of Maii 1657," bearing that he had borrowed from the said David certain sums of money, for which he gives warrant to the latter "to receive his twa cower cloathes from William Strauchane in Inchgray, with

[1] Playfair's Baronetage, sec. iii., Appendix 172.

[2] Acta Parl. vi., 586-595.

[3] Edinburgh Com. Reg. vol. lxx., 24th Jan. 1662.

[4] David Strachan was probably a brother or other near relative of the celebrated Colonel Archibald Strachan, who was a native of Musselburgh, near Edinburgh.

the velvett pock, and keip them in suretie for his money." To David Strachan, Sir Alexander had also granted another "ticket," dated 12th February 1658, for £1346, 4s. Scots, and also had drawn a bill of exchange upon the said David, subscribed by him on the 30th October 1658. The sum of the inventory, including jewels, books, and "a gun," was £858.

Sir Alexander, second baronet of Thornton, was twice married. He married first, Margaret, third daughter of John Lindsay, second son of Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, and grandfather of Alexander, first Earl of Balcarres; and secondly, Margaret, Dowager Countess Marischal, daughter of James, sixth Lord Ogilvie. Both his marriages being unfruitful, Sir Alexander, was succeeded by his second cousin, James, son of John Strachan, son of the grandfather of the first baronet, and as such mentioned in his testamentary settlement. In 1661, Sir James Strachan of Thornton is appointed a Commissioner to assist in raising the annuity of £40,000 for Charles II.[1] On the 10th January of that year, he lost his second wife, Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Forbes of Waterton, Aberdeenshire.[2] She died in child-

[1] Acta Parl. vii., 94.

[2] Jervise's Memorials of Angus and Mearns, 372.

bed, in her twenty-fifth year; and an elegant marble tomb was by her sorrowing husband erected to her memory in the family aisle in the old parish church of Marykirk. The tomb is thus inscribed :—

Epicedium thrœnodicum . . memoriam fœminæ lectissimæ, Dominæ Elizabethæ Forbesæ, Dominæ a Thornton, æternitatis candidatæ . . . meritorum . . . nissima, puerpera, immaturo fato . . . repta est, dum annum ætatis vigesimum . . . . . quintum agebat, die decimo Ianuarij . . 61 : Cujus fragrantissimæ memoriæ, licet . . . . de monumentis omni ære perennioribus abunde satis litatum sit, hoc tam . . magnifico mausoleo, parentau' dum curavit conjunx ipsius pullatus. D. Iacobus Strahanus a Thorntonæ, eques auratus.

Siste, viator, habes summi monumenta . . . .
Virtutis tumulum, pieridumq' vid . .
Omnis una fuit brevis hæc quam con . . . .
Lux nuper patriæ . . levis umb . . .
Aurea si tantas fudere crepuscula . .
Luxisset, quanto sidere . . . . .
Quanta fuit pietas quam stemmatis . . . . .
Enthea mens roseus quam sine sente sinus.
Quantus et oris honos ; Phœnix vixitq' caditq',
Qualem non poterant reddere . . . decem,
At mutura polio cecidit Christoq' ; quid . . .
Ignavi sæcla numerant, facta boni.
Mors ipsa non separadit.

After the forfeiture, the barony and lands of Thornton

were acquired by Forbes of Waterton, who, on the marriage of his daughter with Sir James Strachan, Bart., liferented her husband in the lands. Sir James repaired and enlarged Thornton Castle, which was originally constructed in 1531. He died before 1690.

By his first marriage Sir James Strachan was father of two sons, James and Arthur.[1] Arthur, the younger son, graduated Master of Arts at King's College, Aberdeen, on the 17th July 1662. Becoming a licentiate of the Church in 1667, he was ordained minister of Mortlach, Banffshire, in 1669. He was deprived by the Privy Council on the 7th November 1689, for praying for the restoration of the exiled monarch, and exciting some of his parishioners to rebel under James Lord Dunfermline. He was living in June 1708, but must have died soon afterwards. James, elder son of Sir James Strachan, became a student of King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated Master of Arts, 28th March 1660. At his graduation, he presented £26, 2s., towards rebuilding the College. Obtaining license as a probationer, he was presented by

[1] In his *Fasti* (iii. 206) Dr Scott describes the minister of Keith as "only son of Sir James Strachan of Thornton, Bart." As concerns the pedigree, this statement is immaterial, since Arthur Strachan minister of Mortlach, whom we have described as Sir James's second son, died unmarried.

his relative Sir John Forbes, Bart., of Craigievar, to the parish of Keith, Banffshire, and was ordained to the charge on the 25th July 1665. He was deprived by the Privy Council, 7th November 1689, for not reading the proclamation of the Estates, not praying for King William and Queen Mary, and praying for the restoration of the late King. Encouraged by the adherents of the exiled House, he established a meeting-house at Keith, and was in consequence subjected to popular violence. His library was scattered, many of his books being tossed into the street. A few odd volumes are preserved in the vestry of the parish church. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy while occupying the parochial charge. His plurality of dignities was thus set forth by a local rhymster:

"The beltit knicht o' Thornton,
An' laird o' Pittendriech;
An' Maister [1] James Strachan,
Minister o' Keith."

The reverend baronet married, first, Katherine Ross, who died in 1680; secondly, in 1681, Barbara, daughter of Forbes of Waterton (niece of his father's second wife), when, by an anti-nuptial contract, his wife was liferented

[1] In allusion to his holding the degree of Master of Arts.

in the lands of Thornton. In order to complete the family arrangements, Sir James Strachan resigned his liferent of the lands, which was thereupon conditionally conveyed to James Strachan and Barbara Forbes, his spouse, "by a royal charter under the great seal, dated at Whitehall, 31st October 1681.[1]

The Rev. Sir James Strachan died at Inverness, in 1715, aged seventy-five. His second wife seems to have long predeceased him, for in 1690 a tablet in the family burial aisle at Marykirk commemorates Philip Forbes, styled "de Thornton." In 1720 the estate of Thornton was acquired by the family of Fullerton, a member of which sold it in 1786 to Lord Gardenstone, a celebrated lawyer and patron of literature. By Francis Garden of Troup, son and successor of Lord Gardenstone, the property was sold to Alexander Crombie of Phesdo; it is now possessed by his son, Alexander Crombie, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.

James, eldest son of the Rev. Sir James Strachan, predeceased his father; he is believed to have fallen during the rebellion of 1715. William,[2] his second son, succeeded

[1] Register of the Great Seal, Book 68, No. 65.

[2] In his *Fasti* (vol. iii. p. 206) Dr Scott names John as the Reverend Baronet's

as fifth baronet. He died early, and was succeeded by a younger brother, Francis, who, following the fortunes of the exiled Royal House, lived in Paris, and there took orders in the Church of Rome.[1]

On the death of Sir Francis Strachan, the baronetcy of Thornton came to be represented by Captain John Strachan of the Royal Navy, descended from George, third son of Alexander Strachan of Thornton, who died in 1601, and who in his testament mentions his son George by name.[2] George Strachan or his son James acquired the estate of Inchtuthill (now Inchtuthill-Delvine) in the parish of Caputh, Perthshire. In the cess roll of that parish for 1649, James Strachan appears as the largest heritor, his valued rent amounting to £2770 Scots. He was father of Sir Thomas Strachan,[3] styled of Inchtuthill ; Patrick, and David, Bishop of Brechin.

Patrick, second son of James Strachan of Inchtuthill, is described in the Lyon Register as "nephew and heir

second son and his successor in the title. But this is not reconcilable with the following entry in the baptismal register of Marykirk, July 21st, 1715 : "Baptized William, natural son to Sir William Strachan of Thorntoune and Margaret Spark."

[1] Dr Scott's *Fasti*.

[2] See *supra*, page 16.

[3] He was knighted 8th May 1685.—*Lyon Register*.

of Sir Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel." In the Register of Pedigrees, College of Arms, he is further described as having "married a daughter of Captain Gregory, R.N.," and as having died at Greenwich. In the same register, his son, Sir John Strachan, Bart., is named of "Inchtuthel," and is described as having died at Bath, *s.p.* In his Baronetage, Mr William Playfair[1] presents the following account of this baronet:— "He was a post-captain in the Royal Navy, and commanded his Majesty's ship *Oxford* of 70 guns in 1771, on board of which ship he served under Admiral Sir Robert Harland, and afterwards in India, at which time his brother Patrick was his first lieutenant. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Lovelace, Esq. of Battersea Rise, Surrey, and died the 28th of December 1777 (whereupon his widow married Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Wilton), and having no male issue, the title devolved on the next male-heir," etc.

Patrick Strachan, mentioned in the preceding extract, was younger brother of Sir John Strachan, seventh baronet. He had his ordinary residence at Greenwich, and served as a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. In 1759 he married

[1] Playfair's "British Baronetage," vol. iii. Appendix clxxiii.

Caroline, daughter of Captain John Pitman, R.N., by his wife, Miss Mignan, sister of Stephen Mignan, an opulent merchant in Plymouth. Of this marriage were born two sons and two daughters. The daughters, Caroline-Mary and Elizabeth-Anne, both died unmarried. The younger son, Jervis-Henry, an officer of marines, served under Admiral Rodney, and was killed in a sea engagement in 1780. He died unmarried.

Lieutenant Patrick Strachan, R.N., died at New York in 1776, at the age of forty-one, having predeceased his elder brother, Sir John Strachan, seventh baronet. Sir John, as formerly stated, died in 1777, when the succession devolved on his brother's elder son, Richard-John, who became eighth baronet of Thornton.

Richard-John Strachan was born at Plymouth on the 27th October 1760. Entering the navy on board the *Actæon*, he became, after the usual period of service, third lieutenant of the *Hero*, 74 guns. After several changes, he attained the rank of post-captain in 1783. At the close of the American war, he obtained the command of the *Vesta*, 28 guns, in which he conveyed reinforcements to Bombay. In command of the *Phœnix*, a 36-gun frigate, he distinguished himself in protecting British trade, which would otherwise

have suffered from interlopers under neutral colours. In November 1792, he attacked a French frigate, *La Resolue*, which accompanied two coasting vessels, supposed to be laden with supplies for Tippoo Sultan, and compelled the French captain to strike his colours. On the outbreak of war with the French Republic, he joined in the *Concord*, 42 guns, the squadron under Sir John Borlase Warren, employed on the coast of France. In an engagement with a French squadron, fought on the 23d April 1794, he captured the *Engageante*, after an action in which he evinced remarkable ardour and promptitude.

In May 1795, while in command of the *Melampus*, 42 guns, Sir Richard attacked, off Cape Carteret, thirteen French vessels, laden with military stores, escorted by an armed brig. Silencing the battery, he captured twelve of the vessels, with the loss of only two British seamen.

In 1799, Sir Richard was promoted to the *Captain*, 74 guns, in which, on the western coast of France, he distinguished himself by crippling the enemy's trade, and keeping in check their armed cruisers. In command of the *Donegal*, he captured the *Amphitrite*, a Spanish ship of war, after a brisk and spirited engagement. While cruising off the Ferrol, in command of a squadron, in November 1805,

he fell in with a division of French ships, which had escaped from the action at Trafalgar. After a decisive engagement, Sir Richard took possession of four line-of-battle ships, which he sent to Plymouth, to be added to the navy. In acknowledgment of his brilliant services, he was promoted to a Flag, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and in January 1806, was nominated K.C.B. By the Corporation of London he was voted a sword and the freedom of the city. In 1809, he was entrusted with the command of the great naval expedition to the Scheldt, the military force being placed under the command of the Earl of Chatham. The inactivity and incapacity of the military commander paralysed the efforts of his naval colleague, and rendered the enterprise a failure; while a strict investigation proved that the abortive character of the Walcheren expedition was in no respect due to the commander of the sea forces. In 1811, Sir Richard was advanced as Vice-Admiral; he became Admiral in 1821. On his retirement he established his residence in Bryanston Square, London, where he died on the 3d February 1828, aged sixty-eight. Sir Richard was married, but died *s.p.* Lady Strachan bought a palace at Naples, with an estate, which gave her the title of Marchesa di Salza.

With Sir Richard Strachan, eighth baronet, departed the last representative of Patrick, second son of James Strachan of Inchtuthill, when the succession to the family honours devolved on the representative of his third son, David, Bishop of Brechin. This distinguished member of the House graduated at the University of Edinburgh, 27th July 1622. In 1630 he was presented by Charles I. to the parish of Fettercairn. He took a leading concern in ecclesiastical affairs, and was appointed by Parliament, 22d February 1661, one of the Commissioners for visiting the University of Aberdeen. In the following year, he was, through the influence of his relative, John, Earl of Middleton, nominated by Charles II. to the Bishopric of Brechin. He was consecrated at St Andrews on the 7th May 1662.

Bishop Strachan died on the 9th October 1671, about the age of seventy. He married Margaret Henderson, by whom he had two sons, David and James, and two daughters, Beatrix who married her relative, Mr John Strachan,[1] minister of Strachan, and Margaret a spinster.

[1] John Strachan was ordained Minister of Strachan prior to the 17th April 1660, and died between 28th January and the 26th February 1701, at an advanced age. He married 1st, Beatrix Strachan, daughter of David, Bishop of Brechin, and had a daughter Jean; he married 2dly, in 1669, Margaret Speid (Dr Scott's *Fasti*, vol. iii. 541).

The Bishop married, secondly, Anna, daughter of Captain James Barclay.[1]

Of the Bishop's two sons, James the younger became Commissary of Brechin. He married his cousin, Barbara Henderson, and had a son, Charles, baptized 25th September 1683;[2] he died *s.p.*

David, elder son of Bishop Strachan, studied at the University of St Andrews, and in 1662 was ordained minister of the first charge, Montrose. He died 2d July 1672, aged thirty-three, leaving a son, James, and a daughter, Margaret.

James Strachan, only surviving son of the Rev. David Strachan, was styled of Woodside; he married,[3] and left a son, James, and a daughter, Margaret. James entered the Royal Navy, and became a lieutenant; he died, *s.p.* Margaret, about the year 1727, became second wife of Alexander Wyse of Lunan, and ancestress of the present heir-of-line to the House of Strachan.[4]

[1] In his *Fasti* (vol. iii. pp. 866 and 890), Dr Scott supplies a short sketch of Bishop Strachan. He describes him as "descended from the family of Inchtalls (Inchtuthill), a branch of the House of Thorntoun."

[2] Baptismal Register of Brechin.

[3] "July 15th, 1704.—James Strachan in this parish, and Jean Newe in the parish of Fourdoun, were contracted."—*Baptismal Register of Lunan.*

[4] About twelve years after the death of Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Mr John

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The family of Wyse or Wise is of Saxon origin. Oliver Wise, a powerful baron, held lands in the West of England prior to the Conquest. The present representative of the House in England is John Ayshford Wise, Esq. of Clayton Hall, in the county of Stafford, and of Hillesdon, county of Devon; he formerly represented Stafford in the House of Commons.

Subsequent to the Conquest, a branch of the House proceeded northward, and effected a settlement in Scotland. In 1301, a member of the family, commanded under Robert the Bruce, the force by which the Lord of Lorne was defeated at Brander-awe, and again fought under Bruce's standard at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314. In

Strachan of Cliffden, Teignmouth, Devonshire, preferred a claim to the representation of the House of Thornton, and passed through a form of service before *the bailies of the Canongate.* In his Claim or Brief, Mr Strachan sought to instruct his descent from Roger Strachan of Glichno, brother of John Strachan of Thornton, great-grandfather of the first baronet. Roger Strachan was set forth as father of Dr Robert Strachan, physician in Montrose, whose son John was minister of Strachan. George, a son of the minister, was represented as a merchant in Montrose, and father of James Strachan, lieutenant R.N., father of the claimant. This statement of pedigree, unsupported by evidence, and in entire variance with chronological requirements, being accepted by a friendly jury, and certified by the Canongate bailies, formed the basis of a retour in Chancery, bearing date 8th November 1841. Mr Strachan of Cliffden, styled Sir John Strachan, Bart., died 9th June 1844, leaving two sons. John, the elder, died 28th January 1854, *s.p.* James Graham, the younger son, died unmarried.

1494-5, Adam Wise is mentioned as resident in or about Stirling.

Of the Scottish branch of the Wyse family, one or more scions established themselves in the northern counties, where some members of the House preferred Wiseman as a surname.

During the reign of King Robert the Bruce, Gilbert Wysman "obtained a royal charter to the lands of Rothayis, Auchinbothe, Molben, Cardeny," etc., in the county of Inverness.[1] From David II., William Wiseman received a charter to the barony of Dun, in the county of Forfar.[2] This barony was alienated in the subsequent reign, but the family continued to reside in the counties of Forfar and Kincardine, maintaining a position of considerable opulence. A descendant of the name, who retained the old family patronymic, appears in the middle of the seventeenth century as "Alexander Wysse of Mains of Thornton," in the parish of Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.[3] This gentleman had two sons. Alexander, the younger son, married Catherine Beattie of Laurencekirk,

[1] Robertson's Index, p. 2. [2] *Ibid.* p. 33.

[3] On the side of Strathfield Hill, in Fordoun parish, about two miles north of Thornton, is a farm called Wysemorton, but which in old papers and in the retours is designated Wisemanstoun.

aunt of the celebrated Dr James Beattie, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Aberdeen, and author of "The Minstrel." Of this marriage were born four daughters. Mary married James Don; Jean married William Jamieson; Isabella married David Low. Their eldest son, James, possessed the estate of Laws, Berwickshire, and was father of the late David Low, Esq., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Helen, the eldest daughter (born 1707, died 1783), married, 24th July 1726, James Renny, and was mother of nine sons and four daughters. Henry, the third son, born 24th August 1738, married, first, Isabella Robinson, 14th September 1773, and secondly, in 1781, Mary Henderson; Jane, his second daughter, married, 18th April 1814, John Aberdein, Esq., and their eldest son is the present Francis Aberdein, Esq. of Keithock.

David, eldest son of Alexander Wysse of Mains of Thornton, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Nairne, Esq. of Pitbuddo; their marriage contract is dated at Montrose, 9th November 1681. Of this marriage were born two sons and three daughters. Margaret, the eldest daughter married, first, James Lawson, Esq. of Whitesaugh, in the parish of St Cyrus;

their marriage contract is dated 26th July 1709; she married, secondly, —— Jamieson, Esq., in the parish of Luman. Her remains are interred in the parish churchyard of Laurencekirk, by the grave of her first husband. She left issue.

Elizabeth, second daughter, married Arthur Shepherd, merchant, Laurencekirk; their contract is dated 8th April 1710. The eldest son of this marriage, Arthur Shepherd, was bred to the law, and became Sheriff of Kincardineshire. He married Peggy Keith, a relative of Earl Marischal, and left issue.

Mary, third daughter of David Wysse and Margaret Nairne, was first wife of the Rev. David Rose, Episcopal clergyman at Lethmot, and had four children, all of whom died early and unmarried.[1]

Of the two sons born to David Wysse of Mains of Thornton, David the elder settled on the lands of Drumnagair. He was killed by one of his own oxen. His tombstone in the parish churchyard of Laurencekirk (situated near the west door of the church) bears that he

[1] By a second marriage, the Rev. David Rose had two children who survived, a son and daughter. The son, the Honourable George Rose, was grandfather of Lord Strathnairn.

died November 1712,[1] aged twenty-two years. Some verses on the event of his death are preserved in the family. Alexander, the second son, continued the male line of the House.

Some time after his marriage, David Wysse sold his estate of Mains of Thornton, and took up his residence at Mains of Laurieston, a small estate in the parish of St Cyrus, Kincardineshire. He purchased for his son Alexander the estate of Lunan, Forfarshire, on which that gentleman settled in his father's lifetime. On the death of his wife, Margaret Nairne, David Wysse left Laurieston, and resided in Montrose, where he married Margaret Burnet of Monboddo, widow of Alexander Steele, Esq. Of this marriage there was no issue. He bequeathed considerable sums to the kirk-sessions of Lunan, Montrose, St Cyrus, and Laurencekirk, for behoof of the poor in these respective parishes; and presented a set of silver communion cups to the kirk-session of Lunan.

Alexander Wyse of Lunan was twice married. He married, first, April 1719, Jean, younger daughter of Peter Turnbull, Esq.[2] of Smithy Hill, a cadet of the old family of

[1] In the church and churchyard of Laurencekirk there are other tombstones commemorating members of the family.

[2] David Edgar of Keithock was husband of the elder daughter of Peter Turn-

Turnbull of Strathcathro, by his wife, Euphan, daughter of William Henderson, Esq. of Hallyards.[1] Of this marriage was born a daughter, who married John Ritchie, merchant, Montrose; their son James married a daughter of the Right Reverend John Ochterlonie, Bishop of Brechin, and left a son, James Ritchie, of Bearhill, town-clerk of Brechin.

Alexander Wyse of Lunan espoused, secondly, in 1727, Margaret Strachan, cousin-german of his former wife on the mother's side, and daughter of James Strachan, Esq. of Woodside, grandson of David Strachan, Bishop of Brechin, and his wife, Anne Barclay. Of this marriage were born five sons and nine daughters. Their names, in the order of birth, are subjoined :—

Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the marriage, baptized 3d February 1728,[2] married, 16th June 1747, Alexander Wyse, merchant, Montrose.

bull, Esq. of Smithy Hill. He subscribes as a contracting party the marriage settlement of Alexander Wyse of Lunan, dated 15th April 1719.

[1] William Henderson of Hallyards, parish of Meigle, Perthshire, was descended from Andrew Henderson, steward to the Earl of Gowrie, "the man in armour" of the Gowrie Conspiracy, and to whom the King was mainly indebted for his escape.

[2] For the dates of the births and marriages of the children of Alexander Wyse of Lunan, and his second wife Margaret Strachan, we are indebted to the kirk-session registers of Lunan parish.

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ARMS OF THOMAS A. WISE, ESQ OF HILLBANK.

Margaret, second daughter, baptized 21st April 1731, married, 15th November 1749, the Rev. Henry Ogilvie, minister of Lunan.[1] Of this marriage were born five sons and three daughters. John, the eldest son, married Miss Glegg, and resided at St Cyrus ; the second son became a colonel in the British army, and Henry, the third son, was a lieutenant in the navy. Isabel, the youngest daughter, baptized 3d May 1766, married, 30th July 1790, the Rev. James Scott, A.M., minister of Benholme ; she died 16th April 1838, leaving two sons, Dr Hercules Scott, Professor of Moral Philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, and Dr John Scott, an eminent physician in London ; also two daughters, Anne, who married the Rev. John Glegg, minister of Bervie, and another, who married the Rev. Dr Trail, Professor of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen. Mrs Margaret Ogilvie, or Wise, died 12th July 1803.[2]

The remaining children of Alexander Wyse and his second wife, Margaret Strachan, were as follow :—

[1] The Rev. Henry Ogilvie was celebrated for the fervour and unction of his pulpit prelections, and his other ministerial qualities. He was son of the Rev. Thomas Ogilvie, minister of Coupar-Angus, and his elder brother was Wedderburn Ogilvie, Esq. of Islabank, parish of Ruthven, Forfarshire.

[2] Dr Scott's *Fasti.*

David, baptized 29th March 1730.

Katherine, baptized 15th March 1733. Married John Wright, merchant, Montrose.

Isabel, baptized 27th January 1736. Married Colin Alison, merchant, Montrose, and had issue.

Anna, baptized 6th March 1737. Married J. Leslie, shipowner.

Alexander, baptized 18th July 1738. Died young.

Mary, baptized 13th January 1740. Married Peter Will, merchant, Dundee, and had two sons, Andrew, who entered the army, and, after many distinguished services during the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, died a captain in the 92d Regiment; and the Rev. James Will, who was licensed to preach 2d October 1782, and was successively minister of the parishes of Ruthven and Guthrie, county of Forfar; he died 3d May 1818, aged fifty-eight. An expert genealogist, Mr Will collected some of the materials used in the present narrative.

James, baptized 15th March 1741; died young.

Jean, baptized 3d July 1742; died in infancy.

Jean, baptized 20th August 1743.

Helen, baptized 19th February 1745. Married Captain Spink.

John, baptized 27th December 1747 ; died *s.p.*

Henry, baptized 8th October 1749. Died young.

On the 26th December 1749, Alexander Wyse of Lunan executed a settlement of his affairs, nominating as his executors his son-in-law, the Rev. Henry Ogilvie, minister of Lunan, and his brother-in-law, Lieutenant James Strachan. He entrusted them with the administration of "eighteen thousand merks Scots money," which was to be applied to the support of his widow and for division among his children "secluding David Wise his eldest son." David subscribes the will as one of two witnesses ; he writes his name David *Wise,* and thereafter this mode of spelling the family name universally obtained among the members of his House.

David Wise of Lunan was a person of remarkable mechanical skill. One of the first in Scotland to recognise the importance of employing machinery in the art of weaving, he invented a machine for cotton spinning about the same time that Hargreaves of Lancashire produced his spinning-jenny in 1764. To make provision for the other members of his father's family, he disposed of the paternal inheritance.

David Wise married Grizel, daughter of Thomas Hen-

derson, Esq. of Grange of Barry, by his wife Grizel,[1] daughter of John Scott, jun., merchant, Dundee, and his wife Grizel, daughter of George Brown, Esq., of Horn.[2] Mr Brown, who for ten years held office as a magistrate in Dundee, took active part in defending the town against General Monk, who besieged it in October 1651. In defending the breach he fell mortally wounded, on the 6th October 1651.[3]

John Scott, maternal grandfather of Mrs Grizel Henderson or Wise, was eldest son of John Scott, Esq., Provost of Dundee, who, with several sons, had eight daughters, who married into families of territorial rank. They united the houses of Wedderburn, Henderson of Barry, Graham of Balmuir, Guthrie of Craigie, Guthrie of Taybank, and Hay, Bart. of Park.

David Wise and his wife Grizel Henderson, had six

[1] The contract of marriage between Thomas Henderson of Grange of Barry and Grizel Scott is preserved among the Hillbank family papers. It is dated 24th April 1724, and is in the handwriting of the bride's cousin, John Wedderburn, son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, Bart., of Blackness.

[2] Among the Hillbank papers is preserved the contract of marriage between John Scott and his wife, Grizel Brown, dated at Dundee, 5th May 1699; it is subscribed by Sir Alexander Wedderburn, Bart., of Blackness, Town-Clerk of Dundee, as one of the witnesses.

[3] "Monuments, etc., in Scotland," vol. ii. p. 213.

sons and six daughters. The daughters were Johanna, Grace, Margaret, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Catherine. Johanna, the eldest daughter, married Josiah Maxton, merchant; Grace, the second daughter, married J. Thoms, Esq. of Clepington, Forfarshire, and Rumgallah and Pitscottie, Fifeshire, and had issue; Catherine, the youngest daughter, married C. Smith, and left issue. Of the sons, Alexander, William, and James died young; and David and Peter died unmarried. David Wise of Lunan died in September 1803.

Thomas, the eldest son, became a physician, and proceeding to Jamaica, there acquired the valuable estate of Claremont, in the parish of Hanover. Returning to his native country, he purchased the estate of Hillbank, in the county of Forfar. He married Anne, second daughter of William Chalmers, Esq. of Glenericht, Perthshire, by his wife, Anna, daughter of James Hay, Esq. of Seggieden.

The family of Chalmers of Glenericht are entitled to more than a passing notice. Descended from the ancient house of Chalmers of that Ilk, and less remotely representing the house of Chalmers of Lawers, they possessed relatives in Fifeshire, from whom sprung the celebrated

theologian and orator Dr Thomas Chalmers. Settling in Dundee, where he became an opulent merchant, William Chalmers married Euphan, daughter of Andrew Wardroper, merchant, the representative of an old family of prosperous burgesses of Dundee, now extinct in the male line. Andrew Wardroper was provost of the burgh; his father, Thomas Wardroper, a prosperous merchant, also held office in the magistracy, as did Andrew Wardroper, his paternal grandfather.

Of the marriage of William Chalmers and Euphan Wardroper were born two sons. Andrew, the younger, entered the Royal Navy, and became a lieutenant; after much active and distinguished service he died at Plymouth, having been injured by the fall of a block of timber on board his vessel. William, the elder son, became town-clerk of Dundee, and purchased the estate of Glenericht, in the county of Perth. He married, first, Anna, daughter of James Hay, Esq. of Seggieden, head of the eldest branch of the ancient and ennobled House of Hay, and by this union became father of two daughters, Euphemia, who married William Pitcairn, merchant, Dundee, and Anne, who, as above stated, married Thomas Wise of Hillbank. William Chalmers of

Glenericht married, secondly, Margaret, sister of General Sir Kenneth Mackenzie Douglas, Bart. of Glenbervie. Of this marriage were born one son and two daughters. Jessy, elder daughter, married William Macpherson, Esq. of Blairgowrie ; Margaret, the younger daughter, married the Rev. Allan Macpherson, younger brother of the proprietor of Blairgowrie, and chaplain in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

William, son of William Chalmers of Glenericht and Margaret Mackenzie, was born in Dundee in 1785. After a distinguished career as a student at the University of St Andrews, he entered the army in his eighteenth year. During the Peninsular war he greatly distinguished himself, being present in twelve general engagements. In command of Hanoverian troops at the battle of the Pyrenees, he was severely wounded ; and in acknowledgment of his valour he received the Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order. At the battle of Waterloo he had three horses shot under him. Retiring from active service in 1816, he established his residence at Dundee. He became Lieutenant-general, was Colonel of the 78th Regiment, and was successively nominated C.B. and K.C.H. From Her Majesty the Queen he received the

honour of knighthood. Sir William Chalmers died 2d June 1860.[1]

William Chalmers of Glenericht, father of Sir William, married, thirdly, Miss Barbara Brown, whose brother,

[1] A family tombstone in the Howff, Dundee, belonging to the family of Chalmers of Glenericht, is thus inscribed :—

Heir Resteth In the Lord ANDREW
WARDROPER Merchant In Dundee Who
Depairted This Lyfe The 23 Day of January 1698
years And of His Age 72 years

As also Here Lyes THOMAS WARDROPER Merch[t] and
sometime Baillie of Dundee who Died the 21st Day
of September 1724 and of his age 63 years

In Memory of

ANDREW WARDROPER who died 6th May 1770
and his Wife MARGARET SCOTT
also in Memory of
WILLIAM CHALMERS Merchant in Dundee
and his Wife EUPHAN WARDROPER
daughter of ANDREW WARDROPER
and their son
WILLIAM CHALMERS of Glenericht
Town-Clerk of Dundee
who died 2nd August 1817 aged 75 years
and his Wife MARGARET MACKENZIE
Daughter of KENNETH MACKENZIE Esquire
who died 16th November 1800

Laurence Brown, married the niece of George Constable of Wallace Craigie—the prototype in the "Antiquary" of Mr Jonathan Oldbuck—their son, Lieut.-Colonel Brown Constable, now inheriting the estate.

Of the marriage of Thomas Wise of Hillbank, and his wife, Anne Chalmers, were born four sons and two daughters. Anne, the elder daughter, is unmarried. Barbara, the younger daughter, married John Thoms Esq. of Pitscottie, Fifeshire, and has issue.

David, the eldest son, died young. William, the second son, entered the military service of the Hon. East India Company, and became a captain. On the death of his father in 1816, he succeeded to the estate

and also of their son
Lieutenant-General Sir William Chalmers C.B. K.C.H.
who died 2nd June 1860 aged 75 years

and his Wife Anne Page
who died 22nd March 1851 aged 45 years

and of their children
William their eldest son who died at sea
on the 14th March 1848 aged 21 years
Anne Jane who died 5th October 1850 aged 16 years
Jessie Macpherson who died 7th February 1837
aged 22 months
Emily Isabella Disney, who died 10th March 1846
aged 9 years.

of Hillbank.[1] He died unmarried 4th November 1845. Patrick Josiah, fourth son, was a merchant in India. For many years he administered the public affairs of the independent kingdom of Tipperah, Easter Bengal, to the entire satisfaction of the sovereign, and the best interests of the people. He possesses large estates in Bengal, and resides at Rostellan Castle, county Cork.

Thomas Alexander Wise, M.D., third son of Thomas Wise and Anne Chalmers, succeeded to the estate of Hillbank on the death of William, his elder brother, in 1845. For many years physician in the service of the Hon. East India Company, he held staff appointments at various important stations. He was some time Secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction, Bengal,

[1] Thomas Wise of Claremont and Hillbank acquired a portion of ground in the Howff, or ancient burial-place at Dundee, which he enclosed with an iron railing, as a place of sepulture for the members of his House. A large pavement stone within the enclosure is adorned with the family shield, and inscribed thus—

THOMAS WISE, Armiger
de Hillbank
sibi et suis proprium
sepulcrum designandi causa
Hunc lapidem
posuit.

and Principal of the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges. He is author of various professional and educational works. By the extinction of heirs-male, he is representative as heir-of-line (through his great-grandmother) of the baroneted House of Strachan.

Dr Wise married, first, Emily Isabella, daughter of J. Fownes Norton Disney, Esq., of Dublin, and niece of Lieutenant-General Disney, a distinguished soldier. Through her mother, Anne, daughter of Thomas Prendergast, Esq., barrister-at-law, she was niece of Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, K.C.B. She died 12th May 1839, leaving four sons and two daughters.

Thomas-Allan Macpherson, merchant, Dacca, died 1859, *s.p.*

William-Henry, 64th Bengal N.I., died 1858.

Emilius-Somerset, died young.

James-Fownes Norton, M.D., on the Staff of the Indian Government.

Anna-Margaret, married Colonel Nicolson, of the 64th Regiment.

Henrietta Babington, married Clement F. Lawless, Esq. of Kilcrone, county Cork.

Dr Wise married, secondly, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter

of William Phelan, Esq. of Rock Abbey, county Tipperary, representative of an old Milesian family. Of this marriage were born—

Frederic Donelly, died 1868, *s.p.*

Alexander Josiah Patrick, married, 9th August 1870, Julia, second daughter of J. A. Woods, Esq. of Benton Hall, Northumberland.

Henry Douglas.

William Bernard.

Allan Hay.

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